

What is claimed is

1. A method for analyzing the interference and coverage situation in UMTS subnetworks, characterized by the steps:
acquiring measurement data within specified area elements of a defined area, wherein, in each area element, the received signal power of at least one downlink pilot channel of multiple base stations that can be received in this area element, and the total background noise power in the analyzed frequency band are measured, and
preparing an interference matrix based on the acquired measurement data, wherein the interference matrix reflects a statement regarding the interference relationship of each base station with other base stations.
2. A method for analyzing the interference and coverage situation in UMTS subnetworks, characterized by the steps:
acquiring measurement data within specified area elements of a defined area, wherein, in each area element, the received signal power of at least one downlink pilot channel of multiple base stations that can be received in this area element, and the total background noise power in the analyzed frequency band are measured, and
determining a statement regarding the coverage situation in the uplink and downlink based on the acquired measurement data under specification of an assumed traffic load of the network.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the measurement data are acquired while the network is idle, i.e., without traffic load.

4. A method for analyzing the interference and coverage situation in UMTS subnetworks, characterized by the steps:
acquiring measurement data within specified area elements of a defined area, wherein, in each area element, the received signal power of the continuously transmitting pilot channels of multiple base stations that can be received in this area element is identified, and
determining a statement based on the measurement data, regarding the coverage situation in the uplink and downlink by forming the ratio of the received signal power from the studied cell (I_{eig}) and the received signal powers from all other cells (I_{fr}).
5. A method according to claim 4, characterized in that the measurement data are acquired during operation, i.e., during regular traffic load of the network.
6. A method according to any of claims 1 through 5, characterized in that the coverage situation is determined separately for each available service.
7. A method according to any of claims 1 through 6, characterized in that a service-specific effective data rate (R) is used as a criterion for determining the coverage situation.
8. A method according to any of claims 1 through 7, characterized in that a service-specific desired value for the signal-to-noise ratio $(E_b/N_o)_{\text{soil}}$ is used as a criterion for determining the coverage situation.